

From the Temperance Journal.  
**TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE.**

**GLORIOUS NEWS FROM IRELAND.**

The English and Irish papers are filled with the most surprising accounts of the progress of Temperance in Ireland. It appears to have resulted chiefly from the labors of the Rev. Mr. Matthew, a Catholic clergyman of excellent reputation. The "Irish Heart" is wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and thousands on thousands press to the place of signature to the pledge, so that the people tread one upon another. In a short period 60 and 70,000 have enrolled themselves under the pledge of total abstinence. On such a subject, which almost surpasses belief, and where enthusiasm is to be feared takes the place of sober judgment, we are glad to have something on which we can rely. This is furnished in a letter from Richard Allen, Secretary of the Irish Temperance Union, to Mr. Delavan, dated 11th Nov. From this we learn the following important particulars.

That the enthusiasm on the subject, in the south of Ireland, is of the most astonishing character.

That nearly the whole press of Dublin is in favor of the cause, and

That it is extending to a wonderful extent, the zeal and energies of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

But we will give his own words—

Letter from Richard Allen, Esq. Cor. Sec. of the Irish Temperance Union, to E. C. Delavan, Esq. Dublin, Nov. 19, 1839.

To E. C. Delavan, Esq.

DEAR FRIEND,

Truly, we live in an age of wonders. The days of weakness are past; what was a little taper, kept alive by the greatest care of a few, has now burst into a mighty flame. The principles of total abstinence are now spreading with a rapidity which their warmest friends never dared to hope for. The weekly Royal Exchange meeting in Dublin, has been so immensely crowded, that it has been found necessary to make a double charge for admission. But it is in the south that wonderful progress is making, under the labors of the Rev. Theobald Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman. Here the people are joining by thousands, (9000 in two days lately.) Cork, Yensel, Limerick, Clonmel, Dungarvon, seem to vie with each other in the extent and vigor of their movements. In Limerick alone, 10,000 have taken the pledge. Dungarvon, recently the most drunken place in Ireland, seems to be taken by storm. A thousand and more have signed the pledge. In Drogheda are 1000 te-totalers, and during a period of nine months, since the reform commenced, there were two special, two quarter, and nineteen petty Sessions, there was not a single person before it for any misdemeanor. In Belfast, are 5000 members. Here workmen have formed themselves into anti-society Associations, with excellent effect. All the Dublin associations are in an active state, and in Carlow, Aclow, Wexford, Enniscorthy, Shillelagh, good societies are active in their operations; 70,000 have been added to us. Full liberty has been given to Sir E. Blakely, commander of the force in Ireland, to hold Temperance Meetings in the barracks, upwards of 2000 soldiers have been addressed; the meetings are to be held fortnightly.

We have now for a few weeks, been assiduously feeding the press with small and valuable documents. In our leading Dublin paper (daily), the News Letter, we have had temperance matter five days out of six, and many others, both Dublin and provincial, have copied our articles. But a great and powerful ally has lately joined in the Dublin Evening Post, the Irish government organ, the editor and proprietor of which, has fully entered into the cause, and states that he will leave no stone unturned until he carries this great reformation, through the length and breadth of the land; you may judge of the influence this new ally is likely to exert, when I inform you that it numbers 300 Roman Catholic clergymen amongst its subscribers, that it incessantly calls on them to follow in the footsteps of Father Mathew, and that every paper (tri-weekly) has from one to two columns of temperance matter.

The morning press has last week sent an intimation that its columns were open to temperance, so that with one exception, all the Dublin press is with us. The Roman Catholic clergy of Dublin, with Doctor Murray, the Archbishop, at their head, held a meeting this week, for the purpose of taking up the question of temperance. There was some difference respecting the giving pledges and medals, free of charge. Theobald Mathew, is doing wonders. From all accounts, he is a noble character. Of his worth, and the simplicity and openness of his measures, I have this day a very strong testimony, borne by a Church of England clergyman. Two Dublin Roman Catholic clergymen, Mr. O'Connell, and Dr. Yole, vicar-general, have taken a very active part. The latter, recently got one hundred members at a meeting. Our former opponents, now repeat to us our arguments in favor of temperance. It is undoubtedly owing to the Roman Catholic clergy having taken up the cause, that it prospers so greatly. Truly, we live in an age of wonders, and we know not what effects, as regards the spread of temperance, the next month may bring forth. I must add, the Union have employed themselves a good deal, in watching public movements, and have succeeded in two important points; one, in suppressing Donnybrook fair, which was a ruinous nuisance to our city population; another, for preventing by an application to a Peer, the passage of a bill, allowing grocers to retail spirits, which they had succeeded in carrying through the House. Yours, in the great work,

RICHARD ALLEN.

Extract from a Speech delivered by Daniel O'Connell, Esquire, M. P. for the city of Dublin, at the Entertainment given by the Citizens of Cork to the Catholic Prelates of Ireland.—"But there is another moral and majestic miracle performing at this moment among the people of Ireland (hear and cheers); and my Lords and Gentlemen, I attest Father Mathew to bear me out. (Loud cheers.) There is a great moral miracle operating. Don't we know that there are in this province alone fifty or sixty thousand persons who have embraced the principles of Temperance, and have engaged not to drink any intoxicating liquors whatsoever.—(hear, hear.) And do we not see around us the priests of this great moral revolution? Do we not witness its effects in our streets? Where are now the riots, and drunkenness, and disorder, which some time since disgraced them? Why, I could mention many instances, were it right to particularize any. There is, for instance, a poor man in Tralee, named Higgins, who was so abandoned a drunkard, that, at the time of the Cholera, he actually lectured having that disease, in order that he might be sent to the hospital, and have an opportunity of drinking the brandy which was given to the patients. He is now a sober and comfortable individual. I know that it is said that all this is but transitory, and the work of a day, and that it will

soon break down. But there have not yet been any examples which would give symptoms of its breaking down. And I ask those who say so, are they ignorant of the fixity and firm adhesion to principle, as well as the vivacity and mirthful disposition of the Irish character? I am convinced that God has blessed the Irish people with these peculiar and apparently inconsistent traits of disposition, that, in the midst of misery, and privation and distress, they may possess a remedy for their evils, and have a reward to compensate them, and lead to others which are never ending."

At the Great Dinner lately given to Mr. O'Connell at Marlow, the Honorable Gentleman alluded favorably to the spread of Temperance Societies among the people of Ireland, and called for three cheers for the Temperance Society, a call which was enthusiastically responded to.

Important Letter from the Mayor of Limerick to the Rev. Theobald Mathew, Richmond Place, Limerick, Sept. 21, 1839.

Reverend Sir,—I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your polite attention in sending me a valuable little work on temperance. That subject has for a considerable time engaged my serious attention, as I have for several years on principle abstained from the use of wine and spirituous liquors. I was anxious that others besides myself should be brought to feel the beneficial effects arising from adopting a similar course; but for a length of time I almost despaired that the doctrine of general temperance would be looked on in any other light than as a visionary one. As Coroner, the numerous instances of sudden and awful deaths, arising from intemperance, which came under my observation, were most appalling. I have held about one hundred and forty inquests since the first of October, 1838; and I can safely affirm that one half that number caused, directly, or indirectly, by intoxicating liquors. There were eight cases of death by drowning, several by burning, and many from apoplexy, while in a state of intoxication; and within a short period four individuals committed suicide while under the hellish influence of strong drink. But, thank God, a brighter prospect is dawning. Your unparalleled exertions in the cause of temperance have been, under God, crowned with the most signal success, and I believe no place more so than in Limerick. A moral regeneration has taken place among the people of this city, which is really most astonishing, and truly gratifying to every philanthropic mind. Our police reports are much lessened, petty sessions business considerably reduced, and even summonses in the Court of Conscience have fallen off one third. Our streets and places of public resort are regular and quiet; and that which must be most gratifying to you is the fact, that although reports have, at different times, been industriously circulated, of members of your society having broken their Temperance Pledge, I have not been able to make out a solitary instance of such being the fact. But those who have so many years fastened on the demoralization of the people will die hard; although they may as well give up the ghost quietly, as their game is completely up. That you may live long to continue the noble work you have so successfully undertaken, is the sincere wish of Rev. Sir, your very faithful humble servant,

O. H. FITZGERALD, Mayor of Limerick.

The Rev. Theobald Mathew, &c. &c. Cork.

We add to the above, two or three extracts from Irish papers.—"We have heard," says the Dublin Evening Post, "from authority which cannot deceive, and which has no object in deceiving—good Protestant authority too—that in almost all the small towns of Cork, Kanturk, Bandon, Middleton, Mill-Street, Fermoy, the progress has been so extraordinary, that the whole shops, the process of being shut up, and soup, coffee, and tea houses are establishing generally. In the small town of Listowel, in the county of Kerry, seven or eight of these have been closed within the last two months. In the county of Clare the progress also has been very great, and we expect that we shall speedily have Galway to our list."

The following paragraph and letter is from the Waterford Chronicle:—"The good work goes bravely on. We entertain the strongest confidence in the reformation of our countrymen, and the prosperity of old Ireland. A meeting of gentlemen deeply interested in the cause, is to be held at the Town Hall, we understand, on Tuesday, at two o'clock, to consider the subject of providing means for the destitute, anxious to pilgrimage to the great apostle."

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

February 15.

The proceedings of Congress, are distinguished rather for their dullness than for any thing else. The consideration of Mr. Grundy's Report, on Mr. Benton's non-assumption resolutions, occupies the larger part of the time of the Senate and the subject, as usual, gives rise to very long and uninteresting speeches.

For the last few days, the House of Representatives has been constantly devoted to the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Casey, of Illinois, to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report an appropriation of \$150,000, for the continuance and completion of the Cumberland Road, in the state of Indiana.

This resolution has been made a theme for a debate, that is as wide as any of the vast prairies of the West. Every thing in the heavens above, and the earth below, have been involved in it; and as is usual, the whole debate has had a direct squinting toward the Presidential election. It is yet going on, and does not promise a very speedy close. There will probably be two hundred and fifty speeches delivered on the subject.

As it is not at all probable, that any business connected with the actual interests of the country, will be transacted this session, it would be well for the public press, in all sections of the Union, to call for an early adjournment. The session ought not to be protracted beyond the 1st of May. All the business of Congress, can be satisfactorily transacted long before that date.

The action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in reference to the banks, and the currency, creates a great deal of solicitude and curiosity in this quarter of the country. The decision of your legislature, on these subjects, no matter what it may be, will produce a very great effect in the Union.

The Senate did not sit to day.

The New Orleans Bulletin has hoisted the Harrison and Tyler flag. It has been heretofore a neutral paper.

Daniel O'Connell is about to retire from Parliament.

**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Stroudsburg, Pa February 21, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**Gen. William Henry Harrison,**  
 OF OHIO.  
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**John Tyler,**  
 OF VIRGINIA.

**BLOOD HOUNDS.**

The press of the Country have been loud in their vituperation of the Federal Government for sanctioning the employment of a pack of Spanish blood-hounds for the cruel and savage purpose of hunting down and tearing to pieces the poor Seminoles, who are only fighting in defence of their native land, and the graves of their slaughtered countrymen! Is there any foundation for the charge? Can it be possible? If it is, then do we yet more deeply deplore the degradation into which the mad policy of our rulers are plunging the country. What! the American Nation countenance, nay, encourage such barbarity! We hope, for the honor of the country and the principles of humanity, they do not. Shall we who repudiated the employment of the Indians by the British against our forefathers when fighting for liberty—who yet fling that disgraceful act in the teeth of that Nation with reproach, now make blood hounds our allies in our war with a few hundred Seminoles! Shall the glory which encircles the "Stars and Stripes" be dimmed by so foul a transaction? If there is any virtue in the country, any patriotic desire to maintain unsullied the high character which we have attained as a people, both for our valour and philanthropy, let us be unanimous in condemning this war of blood—this worse than barbarian coalition between our countrymen and dogs, for the extirpation of a foe! Where are the voices so eloquently raised in behalf of struggling Greece? Where the sympathisers with fallen Poland? Are there none to interfere between our blood thirsty rulers and the poor Seminoles! Yes, the descendants of the followers of William Penn, a people who are ever foremost in promoting the cause of humanity and alleviating the sufferings of the distressed. We have seen it stated that memorials from this class of our fellow citizens have been presented to Congress remonstrating against the employment of these blood hounds!—would to Heaven the voice of every man, woman and child, within the boundaries of the Union could reach the ears of our rulers—then, at least, we should hope the country would be saved from this last foul disgrace.

We refrained from noticing this matter, editorially, at an earlier day, for the reason, that we did not believe there was any truth in the charge; but the evidence of its truth seem too strong to warrant any further doubt on this head.

**TEMPERANCE.**

Start not, reader! we are not going to give you a lecture on this subject, we leave that to able and wiser heads, to whom our columns are ever open, but wish merely to call your attention to a corroborator in another column, of the wonderful temperance news from Ireland, published by us last week. We entertained some doubts of the extent of the reformation as there pictured out, but from the facts to-day presented, we feel assured of its truth. What effect this reformation may have on the prosperity of the Emerald Isle, remains yet to be seen; but certainly its good effects on the people in a moral point of view, cannot be estimated. No country has suffered more from the vice of intemperance than Ireland, and if anything can be done to mitigate the wretched condition of her citizens, and make them better and wiser, or tend to dispel the thick mists of ignorance and prejudice which have so long hung like a dark pall over that ill-fated land, we think every philanthropist will rejoice at the thought, and wish God speed to the undertaking.

"The sober, second thoughts of the people, always efficient, never wrong."

This was the language of President Van Buren in 1838. His native State has confirmed the doctrine. She has now a Whig Governor, a Whig Senate, and a Whig Assembly, and, as if this was not sufficient to show her disapprobation of her favorite son's administration, her Legislature have just passed resolutions in opposition to the "Independent Treasury Bill, his leading measure! The "sober, second thoughts of the people, always efficient, never wrong." Put down New-York as safe for Harrison by at least 15,000 majority.

Ultraism has been rebuked in Massachusetts, by the repeal of the fifteen gallon law. The Whigs have been taught a lesson in the old Bay State, which we trust will benefit them, and now, seeing the evil of their ways, they should retract their steps, retrieve their fortunes, and keep Van Burenism from gaining a foothold in the land of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Locke's New-York New Era, the echo of the Butt Edders, Indomitables, and Roarers, is dead. Disease: A depletion of the monetary organs, caused by a falling off of remittances from Washington, with severe cramps in the Custom House Department.

**THE PROSPECT—EASTON SENTINEL.**

It is indeed cheering to behold the unanimity which pervades the ranks of the Democratic Whigs, and the enthusiasm manifested in favor of the old Hero of the West. There is a determination abroad among the people to take the government into their own hands, and put a veto on the maladministration of the "political grimaldick" who crept into office through the sleeve of "Old Hickory's" great military coat. Almost every democratic paper we take up is filled with accounts of Harrison celebrations, Harrison conventions, and Harrison meetings, in the West, and South West, and even the South, with her "State Rights," and "Nullification" doctrines begins to move in the great cause of Harrison and Reform. Yet, in the face of the most striking evidence of unanimity in the Whig ranks in support of General Harrison, the trembling, cowardly, collared presses that adhere to the sinking fortunes of Van Buren, have the hardihood to declare all is disaffection, discord, and anarchy! Of this class is the Easton Sentinel. He, like a true vassal, raises his puny voice in the general shout, but with what success remains to be seen. We took occasion two weeks since, to notice an elaborate and windy epistle on this matter, which appeared in his columns, and seem to have thrown him on the defensive. He offers as proof of the disaffection towards Gen'l Harrison,

First: the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, which he asserts to be a Whig paper, says,

"We cannot go for Harrison, and we think it time and labor spent in vain to attempt to elect him. He cannot possibly get a vote south of the Potomac."

Second, the Athens (Ga.) Banner, which says,

"The citizens of Georgia, of both parties, will repudiate the Harrison candidate and his principles."

Third, on the authority of some Washington letter writer, that

"Mr. John S. Barbour, a distinguished Whig politician of Virginia, has come out 'tooth and nail' against the Harrison nomination."

Fifth, the Columbus Enquirer, a Whig paper, asserts:

"Should the contest eventually be between General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, and we forced to choose, we have no hesitancy in saying we will sustain the latter."

And last, the following declaration of the Vicksburg Whig:

"If no other candidate is brought out by the opposition to the present administration, we will take no part in the coming contest, but remain neutral."

And this is what the Sentinel calls an "array of evidence"—evidence, which in his estimation, is sufficient to convince "all nature" that General Harrison can't be elected! And is this all you have to offer in defence of your position? Two papers in Georgia! (one a reputed Whig,) and the assertion of a Washington letter writer! And these form the basis for a column of editorial! This the "array of evidence" which he conjures up to defend himself against the charge of misrepresentation. Shade of Munchausen! defend him!

As it regards the declaration of the Vicksburg Whig we offer by way of offset, the following from the Phil. Inquirer of the 17th inst.

The Vicksburg Whig which at first rebelled against the nomination, has at length given its cordial adhesion. The signed, and is now sustaining the cause of Harrison and reform with undiminished determination."

And, if the Columbus Enquirer, a Whig paper, has even hoisted the Van Buren flag, it is only necessary for us to say that the Van Buren paper of the same place, the "Confederate" has declared for Harrison. So much for your "array of evidence," Mr. Sentinel. Try again.

**NOBLE SENTIMENTS.**

"We must take time—abate our importations—use home-made goods, and support home industry; be Americans outside, as well as at the hearts core. We must not only be able to raise our own grain, but we must cover ourselves with American garments. American wool, American iron, and American silk, must be manufactured by American skill, for our immense population. We must call home our thoughts that roam abroad. But if we intend to do this, we must do nothing that will stop our exertions, by crippling the sources from whence the means must come, to make us a manufacturing people. We must keep the specie for the present in the banks, as a basis for the notes that are in circulation. Let the specie out, and go to Europe, and who will then take the notes of our banks. We must 'rest upon our oars' for a little while."

It is well that all the presses of the country are not shackled, and that even among those who support the Federal Administration, there are some who dare be free. Foremost among those is the American Sentinel, a leading influential paper in Philadelphia, and, however widely we may differ with its respectable editor, on the great principles of government, we are constrained to award to him a character for fairness and candor not merited by many of his brethren. The above remarks extracted from an article in that paper on the subject of specie payments, are worthy the head and heart of a patriot, and bespeak a superiority in the author to that grovelling party subserviency and abject compliance to every scheme of ultraism so characteristic of the press of the day, rarely to be found.

How true is the remark, "We must be Americans outside as well as at the hearts core"; but how few reason thus. Let us be content with a homespun coat and blue stockings as our forerunners were in the purer days of the Republic, and our wives and children be taught to consider the manufactures of their own hands, and the product of their own stock, more honorable as garments, than the most elegant manufactures of a foreign Nation, for which we have to pay so dearly. The noblest emblems of American industry and American economy, would then be found on the person of every American citizen. Did we import less and manufacture more—ape the manners and extravagance of the aristocrats of the old world less strenuously—and keep in view that Roman virtue as the polar star, which carried our forefathers through their struggle for independence, we would not be brought with every depression in the mo-

ney markets of the Old World, to the disgraceful necessity of a suspension in order to prevent the specie of the country from being sent over the atlantic to pay our foreign debt. We are but plain republicans, and should convince the world that we have resources within ourselves which render us independent of others; and we will call that man a democrat who eschews a ruffe shirt, silk stockings, and broad cloth coat, for the plain, coarse, yet comfortable clothing worn by a majority of our hardy yeomanry. Let the democrats of the sea-board, follow the example of the democrats of the interior, and our word for it, there will be less complaints respecting the "hard times," and depression in the business of the country.

The recent flood has done much damage in the lower part of the State.

The Governor of Virginia has sent a message to the Legislature, in which he condemns, emphatically, the course taken by Congress in relation to the New-Jersey members.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have passed resolutions reprehending in like manner the outrage on the rights of New-Jersey, and transmitted them to the Governor of that state.

Mr. Richard Biddle, an able and eloquent Whig member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania, it is reported will resign his seat in the House of Representatives this session. We are not learned of his reasons for this step, but presume they have no connection with politics. Mr. B. is considered one of the brightest ornaments of that body.

(For the Jeffersonian Republican.)

MR. NUGENT:—Sir, As a positive proof that the United States Bank afforded a safe place of deposit for the public moneys of the nation, I ask the eagle eye of Fanny Wright democracy to discover to me the defalcations and elopements that took place during the time the moneys of the Republic was lodged in its vaults. Was such a thing as "Swartwouting" with millions of the public money, ever known. No. So long as remained unshaken the place of safe keeping, created by our venerable ancestors, and the firmest "Jeffersonian Democrats" of the age, in vain, the fawning sycophants and mercenary hirelings of a rapacious and reckless experimenting administration attempted the public robbery, in which they are now so successful. The public money must first be removed before such frauds could be practiced, no sooner was that done, than elopements and defalcations were wafted on every breeze; the public treasury becomes accessible to a band of office holders, and each one grabs as much as possible—cuts dirt, and as he flies, exclaims, "to the victor belongs the spoils." Such men as these, who would thus rob their country, would steal the last penny from the fatherless, rob the widow of her bread, and blot the sun of Liberty from the political Universe, and in the darkness of the despotism they would thus create, wolf-like, howl Republicanism out of our land, and gag or gullotine every patriot that dare murmur resentment against the oppressive acts of this prowling band.

I ask any man to point me to the page of history, either ancient or modern, that describes the prosperity of any nation, with a parallel to the prosperity of these United States, after the establishment of the U. S. Bank, until her destruction by the hand of executive power. Show me a country that had a better currency, or a sounder currency than our own: every fiscal operation of government was performed with the greatest ease—manufactures and agriculture thriving—our commerce second to no nation's on the globe, and in the enjoyment of peace and plenty, our citizens dreamed not of the sudden reverse they would soon be called to meet. The foundation of our civil polity stood firm. But what constitution, however firm, can stand the effects of "experiments." A man in perfect health would be a fool to take, at the hazard of his existence, or ruin of his constitution, the nostrums and compounds of a quack, who merely wished to test the effect of his medicines. Still more infatuated would be man, who, after trying one dose, and finding his nature fast sinking under its effects, would follow up the same dreadful "experiment," till destruction, without remedy, stared him in the face. None of my readers would do this; and I would hope that none of them are acting such a suicidal part in a governmental point of view. Thus far the Sub-treasury "Experiment" has carried desolation in its train. By the adoption of that policy, commerce received a blow it has not yet recovered; derangement and commotion in every department of industry has been, and is still the order of the day; and a little longer continuation of the same policy will bring ruin, without remedy, to our door. Is this fancy, or is it fact? Are these the false apprehensions of a credulous enthusiast; or are they sober, substantial and undeniable facts? Do you doubt it? Let the unnumbered multitudes, turned out to pine in penury and want, testify. Let the thousands of wealthy and successful merchants, crushed and ruined at one blow, bear witness; and few there are who can boast exemption from the general calamity, except the men who fattened upon the surplus revenue and plunder of the public treasury; office holders, I mean, and leg treasurers, who raised their own fortunes from the ruins of their suffering constituents.

Now, what did the U. S. Bank do for our nation under its original charter? It brought unparalleled prosperity to our land. What has its destruction, and the sub-treasury substitution done? Where is the "Gold and Silver" currency, and those precious little yellow pieces, that Benton called "mint drops?" Alas!

"Tom Benton brought a sprinkle! Long time ago!"

And now all the go is sub-treasury shin-plasters. What will be the state of affairs in suc-